WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1895-TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

MR. TRUESDELL AWAY

No Action, Therefore, in the Long-Delayed Garbage Affair.

SOUTH CAPITOL STREET'S FIGHT

Crematories Practically Decided On by the Board.

SOME TROUBLE AHEAD

It was confidently expected that the garbage matter would be settled yesterday. The entire board of Commissioners was or duty Thursday, and Contractor Warfield said that he expected the Commissioners would announce their choice of systems Friday. Commissioner Truesdell, however, left the city, and the matter was postponed until Monday rext, when it is believed all the Commissioners will be on duty and the matter finally disposed of. The final outcome of the matter has never been in doubt. The only question to settle is the number of crematories that will be insisted upon. Of course, it is to the contractor's interest that only one plant be erected at first, but the Commissioners will insist upon two systems. not only that the garbage of the city may be quickly and effectually disposed of, but in order that by a practical test Washington may have the very best system extant. Both the Commissioners and the health officer agree that the Smith system has made the best showing, and there is little doubt that it will be the first plant erected. But the Brown system has proved a surprise to many, and the health officer thinks very favorable of it. If the contractor were given the choice of systems he would undoubtedly take the latter system. It is cheaper, for one thing, and has done good work in Wilmington, Del. order that by a practical test Washington

A Bitter Fight.

If either one of these systems is assigned to the South Capitol street site they may look forward to a bitter fight-a fight that will be waged to the end; for the residents have made up their minds to go the limit, and keep a garbage crematory out of that section if there is any law to do it. President Richards of the South Wash-President Richards of the South Washington Citizens' Association was a visitor at the Commissioners' office today, and said, among other things, that Lawyers Enoch Totten and Walter Davidge had been retained, and would have entire charge of the case. That these two able lawyers will make a stubborn fight there is no doubt, but there is considerable doubt as to the outcome. Just what line they will pursue is not known, but it is understood that they will first make a fight based upon the building regulations, a section of which prohibits the erection of an establishment of any kind where offensive odors are generated to the detriment or injury of the neighborhood. A protest is on file with the Commissioners against the location of the crematory, and the section above referred to is given as the principal reason why the crematory should not be erected on South Capitol street.

The Long Delay.

The Long Delny. But who is responsible for the great delay in this matter of selecting a proper crematory? It has been argued that the contractor has been dilatory, and has tur-posely put off a settlement of the matter until he saw it was impossible to erect a cremation plant in time to take care of the garbage according to the terms of his contract. But it is a matter of record that the contractor has been ready for some time, and even now all papers are before the Commissioners, and the system could have been decided upon long ago and work thereon commenced. When the 1st of November rolls around the Commissioners

wember rolls around the commissioners will find themselves confronted with a serious question. Mr. Warfield's bid reals:

* * "collect, remove and cremate all garbage, refuse animal and vegetable matter, condemned food from the city of Washington and its more densely populated sub-urbs, as said suburbs may be designated from time to time by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and collect, re-move and cremate all dead animals in said District for a period of four (4) years and eight (8) months, beginning November 1, 1895."

says.
"It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall receive for performing the aforesaid service complete the sum of \$57,000 per annum." • • •

Again, in another part of the contract, it

Cremation Ordered.

It will be noted there is no saving clause. The contractor must "collect, remove and cremate all garbage," etc. Now, the representatives of the different systems have resentatives of the different systems have stated openly that it would take at least ninety days to erect a plant, and the contractor himself not later than this week said to a reporter of The Star that it would be the first of the new year before the plants were working successfully. As a gentleman remarked today at the District building who is interested in the well. trict building, who is interested in the welfare of the city: "If this contractor is going to be paid at

"If this contractor is going to be paid at the rate of \$57,000 per annum for taking garbage down the river, when it is express-ly stipulated in the contract that he shall cremate it, I am going to have something further to say on the subject. The Poto-mac even low is being polluted with garmac even, ow is being polluted with gar-bage. The contractor makes a show of shipping it down the river, but I venture to say rot one pound of it ever finds its way to a farm for fertilizer. It is dumped over-board. I believe, and is washed up along the shore to fester and breed disease. One has only to watch the operation of loading one of the scows at the foot of G street to prove my argument. All along I have hoped that when the new contract went into force the surfuse would be disposed of in prove my argument. All along I have hoped that when the new contract went into force the garbage would be disposed of in the proper way. The Commissioners made a great big bluff of what they were going to do. But that was away back there, so long that I beve ceased to remember. Since that time the; have suffered a change of heart, and the garbage contractor has been given all the time he wanted. At length, according to the published reports, he appears before the Commissioners and an-Commissioners and an pears before the Commissioners and an-nounces that he is ready. A postponement is given. More time elapses. No reason is given for the delay, and the board, with one of its members away, sits idly by and waits. If this is the business way to at-tend to business, I think we had better have a change somewhere."

The Foraey Court-Martial Adjourned. The Navy Department has authorized the Forney court-martial, which has been in session for the past week at New York, to adjourn from today to Wednesday next to accommodate counsel. The original order convening the court prescribed that it should meet from day to day until it had concluded the consideration of the case, and it required special authority from the department in order to adjourn over for several days.

Skilled Laborers in the G. P. O. The United States civil service commission has fixed September 30 and October 1 as the dates for holding examinations for skilled laborers in the government printing office. The examination cannot be taken on October 2, because the number of applicants for departmental examinations on that day is as great as the rooms of the commission can accommodate. No persons can take the skilled laborer examination who have not previously filed applications and secured admission cards. Each appli-cant will be notified on which date to ap-pear.

HERO OR GHOUL A RAILROAD DEAL

Dramatic Confidence of Durrant's Law-

No. 13,276.

They Distinctly Promise to Acquit Their Client and Snatch Him From Out the Shadow of the Gallows.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 21.-The rain case against Theodore Durrant is in. There are some odds and ends of evidence to prop the carefully built structure of cirumstances, but to all intents and purposes the prosecution has had its day.

After Oppenhelm, the pawnbroker, had teld how Durrant came to him to pawn one of Blanche Lamont's rings; after Sadenan, the janitor, had said that the gas fixtures which Durrant asserted he had been flxing on that fateful day needed no fixing whatever; after the long line of witnesses had taken the prisoner right up to the church dcor; after the prosecution had done its best to hang the man they consider the

best to hang the man they consider the criminal of a century, that man's attorneys were as merry as larks and as confident as men can be. They were also silent as to what evidence they proposed to offer to break down an apparently invulnerable case against their client.

"Next week you will be just as much with us as you are now against us," said Attorney Deuprey. "Next week you will be with us, but we are forced to silence now." Gen. Dickinson and Detective Morse are qually confident, equally cheefful. It was Gen. Dickinson and Detective Morse are equally confident, equally cheerful. It was their manner more than what they said that gave listeners the impression that they expected to tear away all the structure of the prosecution as if it were a house of cards or a castle of the air. If they were acting, their counterfelt of joyous certainty was not to be distinguished from the genutre article.

was not to be distinguished from the genu-ine article.

This confidence is what now keeps those who have followed the case on the tip-toe of expectancy. All are looking forward to the day, not far distant, when Eugene Deuprey shall tell to the jury and the world, in his opening statement of the defense, just ex-ceptly low he expects to save the neck of opening statement of the defense, just exactly how he expects to save the neck of
Theodore Durrant from the San Quentin
ncose. There has been no period of the case
awaited with such anxiety. If the defense
can make its confidence good there will be
nothing more dramatic in the annals of the
law. Conviction on circumstantial evidence
would be an impossibility in the California
courts after such a denouement. For this would be an impossibility in the California courts after such a denouement. For this young man Durrant has been considered guilty by ninety-nine men and women out of every hundred for months past. To have his innocence proven beyond doubt in a few days, by a few bold strokes of evidence, would make him the hero of the hour. He would be petted with favors and pelted with adulation. And this is just the position in which those two skilled attorneys of his and his famous detective insist they will place him.

HE GOT THE PARDON.

Results of the Persistency of a Member of Congress.

A Star reporter was told a story today that illustrates the sentimental side of President Cleveland's nature. There was a certain officer in the service who had been tried by court-martial. In the opinion of the court his offense deserved imprisonment. The department and the President approved of the finding of the court. The officer was sent to prison, and was in a fair way to remain there until the expiration of his sentence. The member of Congress from his district did all in his power to have him pardoned, but it was of no avail. The department said that he did not deserve to be pardoned, and Mr. Cleveland agreed with the department. All sorts of argument and every possible political influence was resorted to with no avail. It was useless, and every one gave it up except the member of Congress who had first taken an interest in the case. This was useless, and every one gave it up except the member of Congress who had first taken an interest in the case. This member went to the White House regularly every two weeks for about one year to make a formal petition for pardon. The President was amiable with the Congressman, but always firm, and each time gave the same answer. Then it came about that Mr. Cleveland participated in some dedication ceremonies in New Jersey. In his address the sentimental spirit was awakened, and he uttered some moving sentiments and he uttered some moving sentiments concerning his mother. The member of Congress read the address in the papers the next day, and on the day following that went at once to the White House.

"I have come," he said to the President, 'to ask for the pardon of—"
"I know," replied Mr. Cleveland, "I know

"I know," replied Mr. Cleveland. "I know what always brings you."
"Yesterday morning," the M. C. continued, "I read your address. I read your beautiful reference to your mother. I have never read or heard uttered anything which showed more feeling or to equal it. Now, hear me through. It was that which brought me here this morning. This young man has a mother. She is now dying of a broken heart. Unless this only son is pardoned and goes to her at once, he will not see her alive. She loves him above all things on earth. His pardon may prolong her life a short while, and it will render her dying hours happy. In the name of her dying hours happy. In the name of your own mother—the mother of whom you spoke so lovingly—I ask you to grant the 'I will," was all the President replied,

and the pardon was granted. MR. CARLISLE'S TRIP.

A Belief That He Has Been Summoned by the President.

Secretary Cariisle left Washington this morning for Marion, Mass. An effort was made to prevent its becoming known that he had left the city and very few were ware of the fact.

It is believed that he was called away by a telegram from the President and will have a conference with Mr. Cleveland at Gray Gables, which is convenient to

Assistant Treasurer Jordan was in Wash ington today to see the Secretary, but, though the Secretary was at the departthough the Secretary was at the department this morning, he left suddenly without seeing Mr. Jordan. The purpose of the visit to Marion is not known, nor is it krown whether Mr. Carlisle intends to stop over in New York to confer with any of the members of the syndicate. It is believed that he will endeavor to return Monday morning with the hope that his absence will not have been discovered. The surmise is that a situation has arisen which renders it desirable that there should be a conference between the President and be a conference between the President and his Secretary of the Treasury, though it may be claimed that the Secretary is only

GUSTAVO RICHELIEU'S CLAIM.

Was Arrested and Imprisoned by Spanish Authorities in Cuba. Gustavo Richelieu, who claims to be citizen of the United States, has arrived in the city, with the intention, as he stated to a Star reporter, of bringing to the attention of the State Department a claim which he has against the Spanish authorities in Cuba. According to his story, he and his partner went to Cuba in a sloop. intending to fish for turtles. He was arrested while there by the Spanish authorities on suspicion of intending to aid the insurgents, and was thrown in jass. He states that he was kept in confinement for sixty-two days. When he was released the Spanish authorities informed him that they had discovered nothing against him. In addition to the financial loss which he sus-tained in being deprived of his liberty, he also lost his boat.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the W. and G. Railway Company.

PROPOSITION TO PURCHASE THE ROAD

Only 254 Shares Voted in the Negative.

PROVISIONS OF THE SALE

The meeting of the stockholders of the Washington and Georgetown railroad, recently called for the purpose of ratifying the agreement entered into between President George T. Dunlop and President Francis G. Newlands of the Rock Creek railway, better known as the Chevy Chase electric line, assembled this morning at 10 o'clock in the Washington and Georgetown dent Dunicp, ex-President Henry Hurt, Mr. Charles C. Glover, Mr. Frederick C. Steens, Mr. W. C. Hill, Mr. Enoch Totten Mr. M. I. Adler, Mr. Robert Beall, Mr. Stil-son Hutchins, Mr. John Cammack, Mr. A. B. Grunwell, Mr. J. C. Wilson, Mr. J. G. Waters, Mr. S. Thomas Brown and many other well-known capitalists and business

The Agreement to Purchase. On motion of Mr. Grunwell, Mr. M. I

Adler was chosen chairman and Mr. Enoch Totten secretary. The latter at once read the printed copy of the memoranda of the agreement entered into between President Dunlop and President Newlands. This doc

agreement entered into between President Dunlop and President Newlands. This document recited that under an act of Congress approved March 1, 1895, the Rock Creek Railway Company, party of the first part, had proposed to buy of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, party of the second part, the line or lines of railway belonging to it, free and clear of all incumbrances and liens whatever, including the bonded "indebtedness. The agreement recited that the Washington and Georgetown had outstanding an indebtedness of \$4,000,000, represented by bonds, which by their terms were convertible into capital stock of the company at the par value of th) said stock, which bonds were secured by certain deeds of trust upon certain Washington and Georgetown properties, which it was desired and required by the Rock Creek company should be paid and extinguished in whole, if possible, and, if not in whole, then to such an extent as possible.

After other preliminary statements the agreement stipulated that the Rock Creek company should purchase the Washington and Georgetown properties for \$10,750,000, payable in the capital stock of the Rock Creek Railway Company, whose authority to increase its capital stock was given in the same act of Congress, and whose name would be changed to "The Capital Traction Company," the capital stock of which was to be \$12,000,000. Of the \$10,750,000 paid for the Washington and Georgetown stock at \$275 per share, while \$0,000.000 worth of the stock should be paid to the holders of the londers of the \$10,000.000 worth of the stock was to be transferred to the present holders of Rock Creek railway stock.

ransferred to the present holders of Rock Freek railway stock. The Vote on the Proposition.

When the reading was finished, there was no debate, and a motion was made by Mr. W. C. Hill, representing the Corcoran estate, that the agreement be ratified. Mr. ion that there was no law which would permit the consummation of the proposed ransaction.

Messrs. A. B. Grunwell and S. Thomas Messrs. A. B. Grunwell and S. Thomas Erown were appointed tellers, and the vote on the proposition proceeded. As the names of the stockholders were called, President George T. Dunlop, with numerous proxies in his hand, responded, "Present, and votes aye." There were no proxies recorded in the negative, but several stockholders present personally cast their votes against the proposition. When the result of the voting was figured out, the tellers announced that 9,004 shares of the 10,000 shares comprising the total capital stock of the company had been voted, of which 8,840 were in the affirmative and 254 in the negative. When the result was an-

on the negative. When the result was announced the meeting adjourned.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, who made copious notes of the proceedings, when asked by a representative of an out-of-town owner of stock what he proposed to do, stated that he was not the representative of an adverse faction, but was acting for himself alone.

Immediately after the deed of sale was filed today a meeting of the board of di-rectors of the Capital Traction Company was held at the power house of the new corporation, and it was decided to at once place in effect the methods to be followed hereafter regarding the transportation of passengers. The law under which the Capital Traction Company will operate pro-vides that but one fare shall be charged vides that but one fare shall be charged for a continuous passage over its lines any-where within the District of Columbia. In order to meet these requirements the board of directors issued instructions to place transfer agents at the corner of U and 14th streets and U and 7th streets, and 14th streets and U and 7th streets, where passengers will be transferred to and from the Chevy Chase branch without extra cost. This new departure will go into effect tomorrow morning, and hereafter it will be only necessary for a passenger to pay one 5-cent fare to enable him to go from either terminus of the cable line in this city to the circle at Chevy Chase, which is on the District line. The first car bearing the name The Capital Traction Company on its sides will be run out tomorrow morning.

The Sale Recorded.

The formal sale of the Washington ar Georgetown Railroad Company to the Rock Creek Railway Company was recorded in the office of the District recorder of deeds this afternoon. According to the instrument filed today the consideration was but 55. All of the property of the first named company, real, personal and mixed, is conveyed in fee simple.

What the Deed Recites. The deed recites that the sale has been

duly approved by the owners of a majority of the capital stocks of the respective companies, and it also recites that at a meeting today of the board of directors of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, in pursuance of a vote of the Company, in pursuance of a vote of the owners of the majority of its capital stock, cast at a meeting today, the president and secretary of the company were authorized to sign, seal and deliver the deed in question, transferring all its property, rights and franchises, Col. Enoch Totten, its lawful attorney, being appointed and constituted to appear and make acknowledgment of the instrument before an officer here authorized to take such acknowledgment. The deed then recites at great length and with legal preciseness the property conveyed. It was signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of W. D. Davidge and Charles G. Shcemaker, Col. Totten making the acknowledgment before the latter, a notary public of the District.

The Real Estate Conveyed.

The Real Estate Conveyed.

The real estate conveyed is as follows Lots 28, 29 and 31, square 441; lots 24, 25, 26 and 27, and parts of lots 122 and 123,

square 234; lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 20 and 21, in square 635; lots 1 to 13, both inclusive, and 19, 20, 21 and 22, and parts of lots in square 504; lots 1 to 14, both inclusive, and parts of lots in square 255; part of lot 5 and lots 6 to 14, both inclusive, square 907; lots 28, 27 and 28, in Sherman's addition to Mount Pleasant; also the following land in Georgetown; lots 43, 44, 45, 46, 48 and parts of other lots in square 30; lot 25, square 32; lots 22, 23, 24, 32, 33 and 34, square 38.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

The Aluminum Tip of the Tall Washington Monument.

No Injury Was Sustained so Far as Discernible-A Rigger May Be Sent Up.

The Washington monument has once again demonstrated its apparent invulnerability to ordinary attacks of lightning. It has been struck several times by discharges of atmospheric electricity without sustaining any material damage, due, probably, to the fine system of lightning ar-resters with which the shaft is provided. As is well known, the apex of the shaft is capped with a small pyramidal block of aluminum, and up to Wednesday morning last that cloud-piercing point had escaped the heavenly bolts of electricity that have almost constantly played around and about the tall white column of marble.

The Aluminum Point Struck. On that morning the city was visited with a heavy thunder storm, accompanied by many strokes of lightning, and one of the most vivid of these struck the aluminum point. The impact was followed by the appearance of a ball of fire shooting the appearance of a ball of fire shooting down the lightning rods and disappearing in the earth. The visitation caused considerable excitement at the time, which was not allayed until it was ascertained that no casualties or serious results of any kind had occurred. The matter was reported to Col. Wilson, the engineer officer in charge of the monument, and the aluminum point was inspected as well as could be done with the aid of powerful field glasses and found to be wholly intact and unharmed.

To Send Up a Rigger

The only way in which this belief can be thoroughly established, however, is by a personal inspection of the metal, and this can be done only by sending a rigger up the outside of the shaft to its extreme tip, 550 feet from the ground. Whether this will be done will not be determined until the latter part of next week. Col. Wilson was compelled to leave the city last Thursday on official business in New England, and will not return until next Thursday. The cap of the monument has not been examined since it was first put in place several years ago, and there is considerable curiosity to see how it has stood its long exposure to the elements in its lofty perch in the clouds. Its latest experience with the usually disastrous electric fluid will probably cause an examination to be made in the manner indicated, by sending a rigger to the top of the maniment, just as was done when the aluminium point was put in position. feet from the ground. Whether this will be

THE FISH COMMISSION.

Its Expected Transfer to the Agricultural Department. The transfer of the fish commission, now an independent organization, to the Agri-

cultural Department by Congress at the coming session, is considered probable. There has been for some time a sentiment against independent bureaus and commissions. For many years there was an unsuccessful attempt to place the geological survey under the Interior Department. About three years ago the weather bureau was made a portion of the Agricultural Department, and now there is to be an attempt to

ment, and now there is to be an attempt to place the fish commission within the purview of the same department. It is believed that such a move would increase the practical efficiency of the work, and result in its more economical administration.

Opposition to such a transfer will, it is thought, come from the commission itself, because a transfer would take away from it both its independence and its license in the matter of expenditures. The prevailing helief here is that William L. May of Nebraska will be appointed to succeed the late fish commissioner, Marshall McDonald. Mr. May is a man of means, who has for sixfish commissioner, Marshall McDonald. Mr. May is a man of means, who has for sixteen years been fish commissioner of Nebraska without compensation. Secretary Mcrton has indorsed him very warmly, and it is said that the press of Nebraska, irrespective of party, is unanimous in its approval of his candidacy. The only formidable candidate against Mr. May is said to be John F. Crisp, state fish commissioner of Missouri.

PRIVATE GILL'S CASE. Gen. Miles Sees No Reason for Revers-

ing His Action. The case of Private Gill of the fourth artillery is again before the War Department and will be ready for the action of the President when he returns to the city from Gray Gables. Gill is the soldier who assaulted Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer, third artillery, at Washington barracks several weeks ago and was sentenced by court-martial to four years' imprisonment at Fort Columbus, N. Y., and then to be dishonorably discharged. Athough it did not appear that there had been any special personal animosity between been any special personal animosity between the officer and the soldier, a number of em-ployes of the weather bureau who had pre-viously served under Lieut. Birkhimer got up a strong petition to the President, urging a mitigation of Gill's sentence, mainly on the ground that the officer assaulted by him was a martinet and a harsh disciplinarian.

The Petition for Gill. This petition was filed with the Secretary of Agriculture and was by him forwarded without comment to the Secretary of War. without comment to the Secretary of War. In the regular routine of the military department it reached the office of the judge advocate general of the army, and was by him referred for report to Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding the department of the east, to which department Gill was attached. Gen Miles had previously passed on this case. He reviewed the proceedings of the court-martial and approved their findings and sentence. At the instance of the War Department he went over the case again, and has reported adversely to the granting of the petition. His report is exceedingly brief, and merely says that he sees no reason to charge his former action approving the sentence of the court. proving the sentence of the court.

Will Be Reviewed Again. The case will now be reviewed by Judge

Advocate General Lieber, and submitted to the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary of War, by whom it will be brought to the attention of the President, who alone is clothed with authority to mitigate or abrogate

ed with authority to mitigate or abrogate the sentence of the court.

The impression among army officers is that the case is one that does not call for ciemency, and that it is not likely that the President will interfere with the sentence of the court. This impression is due to the general feeling that Lieut, Birkhimer's personality did not enter in the original offerse at all, inasmuch as Gill did not know Birkhimer, and only struck him as he probably would have struck any other officer of the garrison under similar circumstances. the garrison under similar circumstances. It is argued that it would be a severe blow to military discipline if a soldier was to be excused for an assault on an officer merely because of the latter's reputation as a martinet

MR. GORMAN'S FIGHT

What His Taking the Stump in Maryland Means.

HE IS THE ISSUE IN THE STATE

Don't Think the Administration is Against Him.

CORPORATIONS TO HELP

The appearance of Mr. Gorman on the stump in Maryland today is an event of national interest. It is at once a confession of danger and a challenge to battle. The Senator is in a close place and takes the the other side. If he is to be beaten it can only be by hard and harmonious work, and after a skillful use of all the resources at command. He himself is said to be well fixed. He will not lack for the sinews of war, nor is he minus a single one of those veteran lieutenants upon whom for years past he has leaned so heavily in the fight for control in Baltimore. Raisin and Higgins in particular are both on deck, and both in the fullest confidence of their chief. As goes Baltimore, so, as a rule, goes the state. Are Raisin and Higgins still carrying the city in their inside pockets?

Not Similar to Kentucky.

Democratic embarrassments in Maryland and Kentucky have been bracketed together. They do not deserve to be. barrassments exist in both states, but they do not spring from the same cause. The difficulty in Kentucky grows out of the silver question. The threat of a democratic bolt at the polls there comes from men who resent the course of Mr. Blackburn and General Hardin toward sound money. These men are friends of the national administration, and hence the assumption in certain quarters for a time that the administration was inimical to the party ticket. This is now denied upon the highest authority. Mr. Carlisle himself is supporting the ticket. It is thought to be true that Mr Carlisle could defeat the ticket. If he were to signify, never so lightly, to the friends of the administration, including the federal officials, at home that democratic defeat this year might prove to be a blessing in disguise the jig would be up with General Hardin. He couldn't possibly be elected. But no such thing will be done. Mr. Carlisle's full influence will be thrown for his party, as usual. difficulty in Kentucky grows out of the

Mr. Gorman on the Issue. In Maryland the issue is personal. Mr. Gorman is the issue. It so happens that those democrats who are opposing the Senator are all friends of the national administration, but this is not to say that they are all the friends the administration has are all the friends the administration has in the state. On the contrary, a majority of the principal federal officials in Maryland—men who indorse the administration heartily—are friends of Mr. Gorman, and want him to win this fall, and will help him to win. Of this the Gorman people openly boast. They go further, and declare that these officials could not be turned against the Senator even by special orders from the White House; that they would surrender their places rather than so array themselves. The Senator's friends say that, naturally, he would prefer the support of all democrats, but they deny that he has been making, or that he intends to make, any special play for administration support. He does not regard the administration, as a party power, as being against him. Certain men who are against him all the time, one year as well as another, are bringing the administration's name into the fight, but Mr. Gorman does not think this warranted.

into the fight, but Mr. Gorman does not think this warranted.

This, then is the difference between the situation in Kentucky and that in Maryland. In the one state the administration is involved, and could by exerting its power defeat the democratic ticket. But that power will not be exerted to that end. The administration forgives Gen. Hardin his financial vagaries for the democracy that is in him, and is supporting him for election. In Maryland the administration is not involved, and could not the Gorman necessity. involved, and could not, the Gorman peo-ple believe, control matters if it should try. Too many of its representatives in the state are the Senator's friends, and have enlisted with him for this war.

Corporations Will Help Him.

The latest most interesting story in con nection with the Maryland campaign is that many of the leading corporations of the country, in and out of that state, are desirous of Mr. Gorman's success. They are looking beyond the mere matter of Maryland politics to that larger matter of national policy as it affects them. They have found Mr. Gorman conservative in the revision of the tariff, and they hope to see that school of democrats control democratic states. A change, anywhere, for any minor or local cause, might bring men to the freet of an extreme type. minor or local cause, might bring men to the front of an extreme type. Business is business, on Capitol Hill as well as behind the shop counter, and when the business man goes to Congress for legislation he wants to find men on both sides of the chambers of the two houses willing to split business differences between two propositions. This outside sympathy is said to be the basis of Mr. Gorman's confidence in this fight.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

Second Report of Board Authorized to Fix Their Spelling.

The United States board on geographic names, a body charged with the duty of prescribing the proper method of spelling the names of places throughout the globe, has just completed its second report. This comprises a list of 600 names, making the number of names passed upon by the board since its creation in 1891 aggregate 5,364. The orthography adopted in these lists is binding upon every department of the United States government.

By far the largest number of names in By far the largest number of names in this second list are those of places in the United States, but there is a small number of foreign names included. Probably because of lack of time the board has, unfortunately, not gone deeply into Chinese names, which are, perhaps, more tangled and subject to greater eccentricities of spelling than any other, but from the few names given it is noticeable that China's greatest river is to hereafter be spelled Yangtze and not Yangtse. Corea is to be spelled with a K, namely, Korea, and its capital is Chemulpho instead of Chemulpo, as of old. Russia's great penal station is Sakhalin instead of Saghallen.

The old name of Blewfelds, which still figures on many charts, is officially modern-

The old name of Blewheds, which still figures on many charts, is officially modern-ized into Bluefields, but perhaps the change which will most interest Ameri-cans is the adoption of the Spanish speli-ing of Cuba's capital, which will hereafter be Habana.

The only official dicta touching the District of Columbia is the final abandonment

the name Tennalytown in favor of Ten and the fixing of the name of Twining Cabinet Officers Return.

Secretaries Herbert and Smith and Postnaster General Wilson returned to Wash ington early this morning from Chattanooga, where they attended the exercises dedicating the Chickamauga National Park. Attorney General Harmon did not return with his cabinet colleagues, going to Cin-

Atlanta Receives the Vast Host From Chickamauga.

The Blue and Gray Day is Another Festival of Reconciliation for Veterans From North and South.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 21.-Chattanocga poured into Atlanta by the thousands from Chickamauga, and today the city is swarming with visitors who came to see the exposition and take part in or witness the "Blue and Gray day" exercises. The railway officials estimate that above 20,000 had been transerred from the historic battlefield near Lookout Mountain to the no less historic field around Atlanta by the trains of yesterday, and every train arriving swells the crowd. From the Chickamauga celebration alone 30,000 to 40,000 will be here before the day is over, and this by no field in person, and that means much to means represents the total number of strangers the day will add to the throng of ex-

gers the day will add to the throng of exposition visitors already within Atlanta's gates.

Among the arrivals up to noon were Gov. Morton, Gov. McKinley and several other governors, with or without presidential boom attachments. John Jacob Astor accompanied Gov. Morton as a member of his staff, and so does Speaker Hamilton Fish of the New York assembly, and Senator Charles A. Templeton, who finds a particularly warm welcome here because it was he who intorduced the bill to appropriate \$25,000 for New York's exhibit at the exposition. Govs. Werts of New Jersey and Woodbury of Vermont also arrived by last night's trains.

Perhaps Atlanta, though a town of conventions, expositions and reunions—in short a common point of rendezvous—never held a greater number of notables or saw so many representatives of the armies of the blue and gray as are now here.

Several prominent men who were expected to take part in today's exercises disappointed the local veterans and the exposition committee. Gov. Upham of Wisconsin broke a leg while attending the Chickamauga exercises; Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts was called home by official business, and Gen. J. B. Gordon of the confederate veterans had made an engagement to lecture at Honderson, Ky., to night before he knew that he was expected to participate in the exercises here. The absence of these distinguished men was a cause of

ticipate in the exercises here. The absence of these distinguished men was a cause of general regret.

TO GO TO BALTIMORE. The Odd Fellows Decide Not to Buy

National Headquarters in Washington ATLANTIC CITY, September 21.-The Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., adjourned at 12 o'clock today to meet in Dallas Tex., on the third Monday of September 1896. The matter of purchasing property in Baltimore for the use of the national officers came up. The special committee reported that they had made a thorough investigation and found that the property has an assessed valuation of \$22,031, and the an assessed valuation of \$22,031, and the owners will sell the property to the Grand Lodge for \$28,750. It was voted to purchase the property. This settles the question of many years standing as to whether Sovereign Grand Lodge officers should have their headquarters in Baltimore or Washington. Action on a resolution to reduce the price of traveling visiting cards to 10 cents each to grand lodges and to all of the others at an advance of 25 per cent, to take effect January 1, 1896, was indefinitely postponed.

WATER FAMINE.

Cumberland Must Save Her Supply for Fire Emergencies.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. Great excitement was caused here today by the announcement that the city water works will be compelled to close down. The Potomac river which is the source of sun plying this city, is so low that the little water remaining must be reserved in case of a fire. Unless rain is had in this section within the next few days Cumberland will

LEAVING CHICKAMAUGA.

Last of the Series of Military Reunions.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 21 .-With the business meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland this morning, which was held at the circuit court com, events of dedication week came to a close. The crowds are leaving the city as fast as special trains can carry them. At the session this morning Gen. J. D. Morgan of Illinois presided. The officers who had served for the past year were continued for another term. Treasurer Fullerton reported the society had selected Rockford, Ill., as the next place of meeting Chickenneys week as the time and ing, Chickamauga week as the time, and adjourned.

EMBARRASSING PROXIMITY.

The Republican Headquarters in Baltimore Moved.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. BALTIMORE, Md., September 21.—The republican state and city headquarters are be ing moved today from the rooms heretofore sed in the Carrollton Hotel to the Bank of Baltimore building, at the corner of St. Paul and Baltimore streets. Commodious quarters have been secured, and the change meets with the general approval of the re-publican leaders, as the fact that both par-ties have had their respective headquarters at the Carrollton has occasioned a great at the Carrollton has occasioned a great deal of mutual annoyance and embarrass-ment. It was rumored among the republi-cans today that the democratic leaders have given up all hope of achieving Hurst's elec-tion and that their chief efforts would be exerted to insure a demogratic legislature.

DON'T WANT IMMIGRATION.

White Caps Rule in Tennesse

BRISTOL. Tenn.. September 21.-White caps in Washington and Sullivan counties. Tennessee, are burning residences and whipping helpless people. One woman was taken from her sick bed and carried to an open field, after which her residence was burned to the ground. Citizens and white caps are on the eve of war. Armed men are guarding residences and other prop-erty. Many of the citizens lie awake all night with shotguns in their hands. Much damage has been done. Bloodshed is cer-

A Nice Legal Point.

SANTA ANA, Cal., September 21 .- "Is the increase of a flock of sheep affected by a nortgage?"

This question is now being fought out in This question is now being fought out in the courts of this county. The First National Bank here holds a mortgage of \$6,300 on a band of sheep, and since the mortgage was given the flock has increased by 1,000 lambs, which have been sold for \$500. The bark claims the lambs are covered by the mortgage, and is suing for the value of the same. The case is attracting wide attention.

Overdue.

SAN FRANCISCO, September , 21 .- On February 27, 1895, the four-masted British slip Stoneleigh left Melbourne for London and is now 210 days out. Hope for her eafety is beginning to be abandoned. There were thirty-six people on board.

FILLED TO OVERFLOWING PEARY BACK AGAIN

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

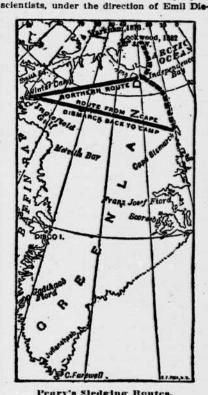
The Kite Reaches St. Johns Safely With the Explorer on Board.

THE SCIENTIFIC OBJECT OF HIS JOURNEY

His Third Arctic Expedition Ter minates Happily.

GEOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

ST. JOHNS, N. F., September 21 .- The Peary steamer Kite has been signaled off this port. All her flags are flying, indicating that Peary and friends are on board. NEW YORK, September 21.—The Kite sailed from St. Johns on July 11 for Peary's quarters in Inglefield gulf, Greenland. On board the steamer were a company of



bitch, a brother of Mrs. Peary. Included in the number were Prof. Rollin D. Salisbury of Chicago University; Prof. L. L. Dyche of the Kansas State University; Theodore Le Boutlier of Philadelphia, and Dr. John E. Walsh of Washington,

At the time of sailing hope was expressed that the party would be back at St. Johns by the end of September, and the arrival of the steamer today justifies the expec-

When He Started.

Lieut. Peary sailed from New York on his last expedition to the arctics in the Falcon June 30, 1894. The expedition was made under the auspices of the Geographical Club of Philadelphia, which raised \$10,000 to defray the expenses, with the understanding that Lieut. Peary should understanding that Lieut. Peary should turn over to the club all collections of a scientific value which he might make.

The intention was to make the base of operations a camp in North Greenland, east of McCormick bay, and from there by sledding expeditions to the northeast, to make successive depots of stores, in order to reach the most distant northerly point that could be attained with safety to the party. The greater part of this journey was to be made on firm inland ice.



tion of the party were to be left at camp, to engage in hunting and providing sup-plies, and to be in constant readiness for relief expeditions that might seem neces-

relief expeditions that might seem necessary.

The observations by international agreement were arranged to be taken by leading scientists from Great Britain, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Russia and the United States, the effort being to work out a theory of the relation between the aurora and electrical storms. Another object of the expedition was to determine if possible the exact magnetic pole of the earth. Objects to the Expedition.

Besides trying to determine the extent and nature of the archipelago lying north of the mainland of Greenland, and to survey the unknown coast between Indepe ence bay and Cape Bismarck, it was the main feature of Lieut. Peary's expedition

to record a series of observations of the aurora simultaneously with a system of similar observations in other parts of the The magnetic needle points to a spot 1,200 miles southeast of the real geographic pole and shows a constant westerly variation, which scientists would like to understand.

The Relief Party. The Peary auxilliary expedition sailed from New York the 24th of last June under the leadership of Mr. Henry G. Bryan, secretary of the Philadelphia Geographical Club, with Mrs. Peary and a number of American scientists on board.

The World's Record Broken. NEW YORK, September 21 .- In the Manhattan Field athletics this afternoon in the 880 yards run the starters were New

the 880 yards run the starters were new York A. C., Charles Kilpatrick and H. S. Lyons; London A. C., Fred. S. Horan and C. H. Lewin. Kilpatrick, first; Horan, second; Lyons, third. Lewin did not finish. Time, 1.53 2-5. This breaks the world's record.

Death of Mrs. Hogg. PUBBLO, Col., September 21.-Mrs. Hogg,

wife of Gov. Hogg of Texas, died of con-sumption last night at the home of her nephew, Dr. W. B. Davis, in this city, where she had been for three months. The funeral takes place at Austin, Tex., Mon-Is This Prophetic!

MANCHESTER, September 21.-The race for the Gerard Nursery handicap of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, today was won by Mrs. Langtry's Decree Nisi.